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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY.

The Germans Repulsed Near Amiens.

Fighting Going on at Montargas.

A Great Battle Impending.

THE BLACK SEA DIFFICULTY.

PRUSSIA OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

Warlike Preparations in England.

ENGLAND.

French Victory at Vendome.

LONDON, November 27.—The *World's* correspondent at Tours, under date of nine o'clock, telegraphs that a most important French victory was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the French attacked in force the Prussian left, the flank of Gen. Stadtmann attempted to turn the French right, and Palaichine's forces, joined along the Chartres and Vendome Railroad, under General Garrets. The Prussians were repulsed and routed, suffering great loss, and were pursued until midnight, when they retreated to Epuisay, a village six miles south of Vendome, across the Chateau Dun. Two guns were captured. The Government has received official intelligence that the engagements along the whole front and both flanks of the German line, all of which remained in the vicinity of Orleans.

A German force, with artillery, is marching on Longjumeau, Thorn, Etampes, &c.

The *World's* special correspondent at Rambouillet telegraphs on the 25th as follows: "The attempt of Gen. Trapp, Chief-of-Staff of the Army of the Vosges, to attempt the investigation of Col. Fragnault, Chief-of-Staff of the Army of the Loire, has failed. The judgment of the Court-Martial has voted the money necessary to surmount six field batteries at a cost of 30,000 francs each.

Smallpox is spreading in Lyons. The Second Legion, under Colonel Lanmar, left Lyons for the front on the 23d.

Fifty thousand French troops, under Gen. Gerard, arrived at Tours from Brittany.

Orleans there is news of successes to the French arms. These successes are at Montargis, Chateau Renard, Vougeau Court, Nouvelle, Gentilly, Meures, Vougeau Court, Nouvelle, Vernon and Auxerre. On the last named place the Germans were repulsed.

France Throws Energizing.

LONDON, November 27.—The French forces are reorganizing and the new officers, and those already in service has already been given by enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and munitions of war.

Prussian communications of the German troops for the investment of Paris have fallen into the hands of the French.

Prussian agents are reported at Commieres and Tours.

The Defense of Paris.

LONDON, November 27.—A telegram varying from all other authorities has just been given to the public here announcing that Paris is still confident and that there is still subsistence in the city for two months and a half. Provisions for eight months and wine and brandy for a year. The city is well armed and the forts are strong and the artificial defenses on all sides.

Bismarck Interviewed.

LONDON, November 26.—A special correspondent of the *World*, who left Versailles on the 21st, brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck that day:

Correspondent—What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed by the Germans at the plan of campaign, especially in relation to Paris?

Bismarck—The capture of Paris is a terrible fog, and in no way accomplished the power or ability to satisfy the folks at home. Respecting the time and means of forcing the capitulation is where I differ. I have an unmanageable opinion industry. Had my counsel been followed Paris would have been attacked long ago.

Correspondent—Your Excellency says that your counsels were overruled?

Bismarck—When the forces led by General Von Blumenthal were victories at Woissenburg and Woerth emerged from the Vosges Mountains and marched toward Paris, where the cavalry under Prince Albrecht stood, General Von Moltke and I urged that the Crown Prince should help annihilate the army of MacMahon, but we were overruled. We were hurriedly abandoned at Chalons and urged that the Crown Prince be ordered to continue their march on Paris, thus unprepared for a siege, and that the army be withdrawn from the rest of France, which should then be overrun as quickly as possible. When the Government of Soissons One was reached it was found a hard nut to crack. Then there arose a new question: Should the fortress be reached? First we determined on bombardment, but we were unable to open a work on the line of artillery at Villa Coublay was completed. This measure I disapproved of now despite proof. This measure I disapproved of now despite proof. The King, under the advice of Von Moltke, decided to let famine reduce the capital, trusting that disease among the Parisians would contribute to hasten the surrender.

Correspondent—But this plan was universally supposed to be your own.

Bismarck—So far as that opinion from truth that I have now come to disguise my implication at being the author of the plan. Before the commencement great questions were decided concerning which my opinion was not asked or without seeing my advice. Now I am charged with responsibility for all, while not consulting me, while popular disapproval falls upon me. I have not been consulted as to what Bazaine has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most actively desired and urged the bombardment.

Correspondent—But at least you have the satisfaction of having accomplished the unification of Germany.

Bismarck—No, no. I attribute the battling and fighting, failure of the attempt at German unity to the dense condition of the German people as a whole. That the advice been followed the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg would have been compelled to march with the rest of Germany and the grand scheme of the great German and United Germany would have become a reality instead of a half-hearted confederation now about to be born. For me the great question of the war is not on this side or that side of the Rhine, but on the other side, where I must shortly exile some consider.

Correspondent—Your Excellency has voted the money necessary to surmount six field batteries at a cost of 30,000 francs each.

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Prussia Cannot Interfere.

VERSAILLES, November 27.—Odo Russell dined with the King last night, and had an interview with Bismarck this afternoon. Prussia adheres to the conference and has no concern with Russia whose circular causes surprise. Prussia cannot interfere at present.

Austria's Answer in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 27, SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Confidence prevails among the merchants and stocks are up. Anxiety is felt among the diplomatists concerning the effect of Bismarck's answer in England. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* expresses deep regret at Austria's answer. Austria's for a long time has not dared to address and it is a bad sign, but this tone is weaker than Russia's no offer feeling than that of indifference, and it will not hurt Austria to keep silent. The answer is misunderstood writes. There is good authority for saying that a conference of the powers, to meet in London, has been agreed on, which is considered well ratify accomplished facts.

Detention of a French Vessel Laden with Arms.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The French steam vessel, which was to sail yesterday, has been detained until Tuesday by order of the French Consul, in order that she may have time to complete the loading of a cargo of arms and munitions of war. In answer to a question yesterday relative to the steamship Ecte, which is lying at Pier No. 3, North river, laden with arms for France, the North German Consul said in general that he had been instructed by his Government not to pay any attention to the rumors and naval programs issued active. As American officers has been appointed to command the vessel.

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Bombardment of Paris will Begin.

LONDON, November 28.—*The Tribune* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Saturday that General Hazen says that when he left Versailles, on the 19th, every single siege gun was in position and that not a fort could be taken with a regular siege. On the contrary, General Hazen feels persuaded that the bombardment would be begun early in December.

Mr. Bancroft has received a dispatch from Washington for Mr. Washburne, Minister at Paris, giving him permission to leave that city.

A Manifestation in Favor of Peace.

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French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was to such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it, Chateau Dun, occupied, was left uncovered and has consequently been captured.

The Prussians on Thursday bombarded Neuville.

The Baden Troops Incorporated in the Federal Army.

VERSAILLES, November 27.—By a treaty just signed here the Baden troops are Incorporated with the Federal army and come under the sole command and direction of King William and the War Office at Berlin.

Fighting All Along the Line.

Special to the World.]

TOURS, Sunday Night, November 27.—Fighting is going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians tried to turn the right of the French at Gien on the Loire and their left at Coutean du Loire, midway between Le Mans and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss. There is now desperate fighting at Vendome with the French left center to-day, the French driving back the enemy and taking prisoners. There is no doubt that a decisive battle has been won by the French. Great excitement prevails in Tours.

Repulse of the Germans at Neuville—Confirmed.

TOURS, November 27.—The report of the repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Lemas is reported. It has caused the Prussians, who were meeting from Alencon, to fall back.

A Sortie Expected.

VERSAILLES, November 27.—Forts Issy, Vanves and Montrouge opened fire last night. A sortie is expected.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Confederation.

BERLIN, November 26.—The treaty lately concluded between the North German Confederation and Hesse Darmstadt will be submitted to the North German Parliament on the 16th of December. King William has send an autograph letter to the King of Bavaria.

Prussian Marching for Paris.

BERLIN, November 26.—In the North German Parliament to-day, the bill granting credit for 100,000,000 thalers was read a third time. There were only four votes against the second reading.

Ten thousand Prussians have left Berlin for Paris, and the foreigners in Germany are leaving.

The Army of the Loire.

BERLIN, November 26.—The main body of the Loire army is ascertained to occupy an extended position between Artenay and Orleans.

LUXEMBURG.

Heavy Cannonading near Montmedy—Unsuccessful Sortie.

LUXEMBURG, November 27.—Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Montmedy. That place, at last accounts, was still holding out. The siege works had not been commenced. The commandant threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender.

The garrison of Belfort made a sortie on Wednesday but were driven back.

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PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1870. NO. 62.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of National Labor Union.

The Recent Heavy Robbery on the Union Pacific Railway—Further Interesting Particulars—Health of Chief Justice Chase Improving—Senator Drake to be Judge of the Court of Claims—Fair for the Relief of French Wounded —Reorganization of the Marine Service—National Convention of the Women's Suffrage Association, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1870.

The Proposed Fair.

The fair which it is proposed to hold here next month for the relief of the French wounded and distressed promises to be a splendid affair. Nearly all bodies of government officials, both military and civic, as well as those of prominent residents of this city, have taken hold of the matter with great enthusiasm Donations are constantly being forwarded from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and other Northern and Southern cities. The fair will continue two weeks, and it is anticipated that a large sum of money will be realized. One of the prominent originators of the movement is Marquise de Montebrun, a grand daughter of Lafayette, who is the wife of one of the late attaches of the French Legation here.

The National Labor Union.

An industrial association of trades and occupations, chiefly composed of colored men, will meet in Washington on the 8th of January, 1871. The Executive Committee have issued a circular inviting the attention of colored labor organizations to the matter, and invite earnest co-operation from all such societies throughout the country. Among the objects of the meeting are the amelioration of the condition of colored workmen, increase in compensation and lessening of the hours of labor. Delegates to the meeting will be entitled to inform themselves thoroughly on the condition of colored workmen in the districts represented—to collect statistics of school facilities, charitable institutes, and such general statistics as will show the condition of the people. It is also the object of every district represented in the Convention. Delegates are requested to bring with them such suggestions and plans for forwarding the interests of colored men in every conceivable way. Information, but has succeeded in accomplishing much practical good to the race and more in the future. Two sons of Frederick Douglass are members, one of whom is a delegate from this city. Douglass will be composed of many of the most intelligent minds of those in whose interest it will be called.

Woman Suffragers.

The semi-annual convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association will convene in this city on January 11th. Delegates from all the States will be present.

The Marine Hospital Service.

Secretary Boutwell has just issued full printed instructions to carry into effect the act recently passed for reorganizing the marine hospital service, and providing for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Interest to be Stopped.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to the Commissioner of Currency to direct that that after the 1st of January next interest will be stopped on the first seventeen thousand dollars of three per cents.

To be Assigned to Duty.

The Secretary of War will during the coming week issue an order assigning such of officers as signal officers to their proper duties. This is the desire of the department to retain, in case places can be found for them. Such as remain unassigned will be honorably mustered out of the service, in accordance with its terms of the new army bill.

Special Dispatch to Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1870.

The Large Robbery on U. P. Railroad.

The Postoffice Department has received full reports concerning the robbery of the train on the Pacific Railroad. The advices are that all of the robbers will be captured and brought to justice. Special Postoffice agent Bowton, who was dispatched by the Department to the scene of the robbery, has arrived at Omaha. The master General and states that the depredators were four soldiers from Camp Halleck, all of whom are deserters. One of the party, it is said, has been arrested, but at the same time he deserted, and induced his guard to accompany him by proposing to divide the booty. The entire expedition would secure, and which would make them rich for life. The guard, it is said, agreed to the proposition, and after leaving the train, left clues to their identity in the shape of a number of letters found in the safe of the express inscribed William Harvey, company, United States cavalry. Three registered letters addressed to Captain Jones, were also found in the safe. The amount of money stolen is not definitely known, but will probably reach $60,000. The express company will lose nothing, as they have insured their property. The robbers are known to have taken a train from Omaha, and when found had only seventeen dollars with them. The money has been fully dealt with. The coroner's jury have not yet concluded their investigations.

Last night the dwelling house of S. W. Lackey was destroyed by fire. Loss eleven hundred dollars; insurance eight hundred. The cause of the fire is not known. The family barely escaped with their lives.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

The Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has the following statistics of hog killing: St. Louis, 33,913, same time last season, 60,861; Chicago, 124,837, last season, 140,000; Cincinnati, 120,000, last season, 112,000; Louisville, 60,000, last season, 71,250; Milwaukee, 50,000; last season, 37,000; Evansville, 17,500; last season, 9,750; St. Joseph, Mo., 9,000; total, 805,000, last season, 431,916.

In a quarrel at Hawesville, Ky., Saturday, between two boys, one stabbed the other to the heart. The boy is both about fifteen years of age.

The wrecking steamer Eckert is making good progress in removing the wrecks of the naval vessels at Evansville.

The soldiers of the class of 1845 are to be dismissed on furlough on the first of next month.

Earthquake.

Sharp shocks of earthquake recently occurred in Nicaragua.

Resigned.

PERTH, November 27.—Count Potoski has tendered his resignation.

New Journal.

BARCELONA, November 27.—M. Gurnler de Castagnac will commence the publication of a journal in this city.

Stranded.

LONDON, November 27.—The bark Josephine is stranded at Aberdeen, south of the Weser.

Marine News

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—The ship Magnet, from Quebec, capsized in the Mersey to-day. Loss heavy.

QUEENSTOWN, November 26.—The steamships Nebraska and Java, New York, for Liverpool, have arrived.

LONDON, November 26.—The steamships Otto and Hecla, hence, have arrived from Grimsby for Bremen. The former is from Baltimore and the latter from Boston.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 28, P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20's, 1865, 87½; 1867, 87½; 1868, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie 16½; Illinois 102; Great Western 29½.

LIVERPOOL, November 28, 12 M.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 9 7-16d.; Orleans 9 9-16d.

Wheat—California 11s 4d@11s 6d. Red western 9s; new 9s 3d.

Flour 24s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 35s 6d. Oats 2s 2d. Barley 5s. Pork 95s. Beef 110s. Bacon 57s 6d. Lard 63s. Cheese 72s 6d.

Spirits petroleum 9d; refined land 1s 4½d.

LONDON, November 28, 12 M.—Consols 92¾@92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20's, 1865, 87½; 1867, 87½ and 1868.

PARIS, November 28, 12 M.—Rentes 72f. 50c.

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NEW YORK, November 28, 1870.

STOCK COMMENCED.

Messrs. Monell and Lieger, lawyers, No. 191 Nassau street, have commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Jay Gould, Jim Fisk, Jr., Peter, for compensation for professional services rendered on the Erie Railway. The services rendered on the Erie Railway. The services rendered on the Erie Railway. The

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

ANOTHER party split has been started, this time in the Democratic ranks. The Young Democracy of New York have finally resolved to go into national politics and to oppose Tammany in the next National Convention, and propose for their candidates for President, Senator ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio, for Vice President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts. This is certainly a more significant movement than that of the Chicago *Tribune* against the Republican party, for it has voters to back it, and indeed comes from the people, instead of an editorial sanctum.

THE report that the President's Message will renew in stronger terms the recommendation of his extra message in favor of the admission of foreign built vessels to American register, is doubtless well founded. That the measure will meet serious opposition is quite as certain, and its opponents will find a strong argument in the approaching termination of the European war, which was the ground for General GRANT's first recommendation. While all things that are just should be done to revive American commerce, nothing can be afforded that will interfere with any branch of American home industry, and yet this measure, unless very greatly modified, will not merely cripple, but destroy, the industry of building our own iron merchant marine, that is just beginning to develop itself.

VIRGINIA has got into trouble on account of Thanksgiving. Governor WALKER did not recognize the President's proclamation, nor issue one of his own, and some papers in the "Old Dominion" rejoice at his stand against Yankee innovations. They think Thanksgiving is too much of a New England institution, and propose to postpone their thankfulness until Christmas, so as to be "not as other men are." The Richmond *Enquirer* expressed the intensely Southern view on Thursday morning, in these words:

"We are thankful that we were born on the soil of old Virginia. we are thankful that we were not born in Vermont or Massachusetts. We are thankful that we are not a Radical or a carpet-bagger, or, what is worse and meaner a Southern scalawag. And we are thankful that we cannot observe to-day for the same reason, (disguised though they may be), that U. S. GRANT has seen proper, in his party proclamation, to demand that it be specially honored."

In none of this can we see any reason for the threat in a Washington dispatch that the dominant party will retaliate for this conduct by refusing the appropriations for internal improvements or public buildings that Virginia may ask.

THE "INTERNATIONAL"

While all who read the newspapers are familiar with the name International, or International Association of Workingmen, it is believed that comparatively few attach a very precise meaning to the title, or know much about the organization thus designated. Many suppose it to be a secret society concerning whose composition and operations its members are bound to silence. But this is not the fact. Its leaders rather pride themselves upon the entire unreserve with which they proclaim their plans and proceedings. They disclaim the character of conspirators and regard themselves as the authors and conductors of a beneficent and greatly needed reform, which is destined before very long to change completely the present constitution of society. The leaders of the movement are not deficient either in audacity or activity, as the world already knows. Within the last year their actions and speeches have given much employment to the cable telegraph, and have several times produced considerable excitement in this country, where all have not found it easy to estimate social or popular agitation in Europe at its just significance. Thus, during the discussion of the *plebiscite* in France, and again since the outbreak of the Franco-German war, the Democratic proclamations and movements of the "International" have more than once raised hopes, or excited fears which have ended in nothing. In ignorance or forgetfulness of the agency of this society, many have confounded its spirit and activity with a Republican sentiment in Germany and England so zealous and irrepressible as not to require organization for its display. Hence the denunciation of the war by individuals in the former country, and the London demonstrations in favor of France, were in this country widely misunderstood. Though in the way of positive influence upon the Governments of Germany and England such opposition may be of small account, it is interesting and perhaps not unimportant as proceeding from a class who have hitherto had no appreciable weight in the control of public affairs. In those old aristocratic countries, the laboring men have at length learned the secret of organization, and are now applying it for their own protection and advantage, according to their light. To conquer political power is declared to be the great object of the International. To the success of their efforts in that direction two conditions are believed to be essential. The first condition is complete fraternity, close brotherhood among the workingmen of all countries; and the second condition is the universal cessation of war. Already the workmen of France, Italy, England and Germany are so closely allied with one another through the Association, that they claim to have established a complete international policy, something which able politicians have regarded as no longer possible. Though the International has been in effective operation only a few years, it has, in the contest of labor with capital, secured results so gratifying and so apparently beneficial to its members, that the continued activity of the organization for some time to come, may be considered as assured. Its first Congress was held in 1866 and one has met annually ever since except the present year, when it was to assemble in Paris. The speeches and resolutions in the Congress have commonly shown little respect for established principles of political economy, and small reverence for sacred traditions. In fact, the members desire to reconstitute society and to set up a sort of communism in which "wage-paid labor is destined to pass away and give place to associated labor, which ought to be developed to national dimensions and fostered by national means." They hold that "no man has a right to call anything his own which he has not produced by his own labor." The land, mines, machinery and so forth, under the new and perfect economy, will be owned by the "Commune." But in regard to these opinions the members are not all of one mind, and are divided into Mutualists, Collectivists, Individualists, and, it may be, other classes. So that their theory of what society ought to be is not yet quite perfected. The most important of the practical results of the organization hitherto reached, is the facility and systematic regularity with which the workmen of one nationality when on a strike, or suffering from a grievance, are assisted with funds by those of another. This object of the society was first carried out effectively in 1867, during the strike of the bronze workers of Paris, who were enabled to accomplish the object of their movement by the contributions which they received from England. So also when the master builders of Geneva "locked out" their workmen as a punishment for joining the International, the latter were enabled to stand out by the aid of the Fraternity in Germany, Belgium and Italy. And the French strikes of last year, though not instigated, it is claimed, by International agents, were sustained by International funds. In Europe, the system is said to be so complete at present that a strike on grounds regarded as just by the workmen of different countries needs never fail through lack of pecuniary means. Another result of the organization is the power of preventing the importation of underpaid labor to supply the deficiency caused by a strike.

Though not quite agreed in their theories concerning the right constitution of society, the members of the International are all Republicans, and all hostile to war. In the good time coming, they are also unanimous in thinking that no defined boundaries between one nation and another will be necessary. Both, as Republicans, and as enemies of war in general, the German brotherhood are bitterly opposed to the HOHENZOLLERN dynasty and to the continuance of the present war with France. Of course, they are vehemently hostile to the dismemberment of that country by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. To countenance the measure would be to violate their solemn engagements with the French members of the Fraternity. They also denounce it as being certain to prolong the old jealousy and animosity between the neighboring nations whose interests are identical. They affirm that the selfish interests of the King and the aristocracy require those old evil feelings to be cherished as a reason for keeping up the military organization and martial spirit of the German people. This they believe to be the real motive of BISMARCK and the *Junker* party in their policy of annexation, "to keep the wound of France open and rankling in order that North Germany may be retained in a perfect state of military preparation, and that civil reforms may be indefinitely postponed." Quite consistently they denounce the *bourgher* or middle class as induced to favor annexation, partly through blind loyalty and ignorance of their own true interests. An influential part in leading the burghers astray is ascribed to "the pestilent literary class," the professors in the Universities and other men of the pen. These sentiments concerning the war and annexation, we must add, are held not only by the working men, but by the members of the Democratic-Socialist party, who, in convention at Eisenach in 1869, adopted the programme of the International. The opinions of both these parties concerning the war and annexation were expressed by Dr. JACOBY in the address, which led to his arrest and imprisonment. As that affair has excited considerable interest in this country, some may be pleased to read even so imperfect an account of the party whose possible influence may have seemed to the German Government to justify such severity. The account may also serve to remove the impression, so common on this side of the Atlantic, that the Democratic party in Germany is strong enough to endanger the monarchy. Though there are German Democrats outside of the International, most of whatever political agitation we hear of is said to be caused by the organized working men, whose principles do not seem likely to find very extensive acceptance.

SEVENTY YEARS HENCE.

The seventy years of this century which are now just coming to a close, have not been merely remarkable, but absolutely startling, in sudden transitions from old to new, in manners, in customs, in habits of thought, in modes of living, in means of locomotion, in mechanical appliances, in processes, in social tone, and in political and societary forces. FRANKLIN's intended mother-in-law objected to her daughter marrying a printer, because there were already three newspapers in America, and she feared the field was already so fully occupied that he would not be able to support a wife and family. How the good woman would start and stare, could she be brought back to life and introduced to the mysteries of a modern printing office. So would it be with the cook who could be taken from her ancient fire-place, and confronted with the stove and the range of to-day. So would it be with the artisan, the plowman, the builder, the stonemason, the typefounder, and so on through the round of occupations. Each would find it necessary to learn his trade, in great part, over again. Within the last seven decades, steam, the railroad, the steamship, the magnetic telegraph, the sewing machine, the cylinder printing press, the cotton-gin, and so many other wonderful inventions have all been born and have grown to a vigorous manhood.

Such being the broad and striking contrast between 1800 and 1870, the inquiry naturally arises, what will be the contrast between 1870 and 1940? Will that future bear to the present the same relative changes that the present does to that past? There is, of course, and can be no final answer to such a question, any more than there can be to the question, what to-morrow may bring forth; for such final answer could come only from a faculty not belonging to man. Still it would be most unwarrantable to assume that we have in the mechanical discovery of steam the most nearly perfect and best economic motor which the forces of nature are capable of furnishing, or that in oceangoing vessels we possess the only practicable means of locomotion across vast waters. Forty years ago the idea of instant communication between points thousands of miles apart was but the dream of imaginative intellect, to-day it is a realization, become common-place to excite ordinary wonderment. A short period ago the possibility of sewing by machinery would have been considered a utopian conception; now, sewing machines are to be seen in dwellings more frequently than pianos, and are esteemed remunerative adjuncts to the household. We hardly know, we can scarcely guess, where the application of powers already used may end; and there is no absolute reason why great thinkers and investigators may not arise, during the next seventy years, who shall be able, like NEWTON, to extort from nature a knowledge of important new forces. It has passed into a proverb that first principles are last to be discovered. In the case of gravitation, GOD waited thousands of years for an observer. Why, then, may not new means be found to so accelerate international communication, that we may yet see New York brought within two days' journey of London. In the interests of speedy locomotion, enterprise and skill have cut a canal for ships across an isthmus, and bored a tunnel for cars through a mountain. Why may not accumulated experience and augmented command over the forces of nature enable science to vanquish the difficulties of delving a tunnel beneath the bed of the ocean, and constructing a submarine railway from continent to continent? Assuredly, such an undertaking does not now appear more and impracticable than would have appeared the scheme of laying a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, when MORSE sent over the wires between Baltimore and Washington that significant first message, "what wonders GOD hath wrought," or why should it be regarded as an impossible accomplishment for balloons to convey passengers or freight across the seas in safety, far above the dangers of overwhelming waves and tempestuous blasts? These aerial voyagers are making rapid progress in utilitarian adaptation, illustration of which fact is seen in the frequent use to which they have been put by the besieged in Paris. Confronted by such evidences, is anybody justified in scouting as ridiculous the idea that such atmospheric contrivances may some day become regular and reliable vehicles of transportation between distant points? Indeed, we may reasonably suppose that conveyances of this kind would not be half so surprising to the present generation as modern artillery would have been to CÆSAR's legions.

Or, to pass to another branch of development, let us consider the question of light. Gas of the very best quality can be cheaply obtained by passing super-heated steam through iron pipes coated with certain chemical preparations. Why should not scientific invention and mechanical ingenuity give us a lamp that will decompose water; that will need only to be filled from the hydrant; and that, by turning a thumb-screw backward or forward, will emit a jet of flame or extinguish it, according to desire? Going a step further, is it not possible, as some savan has suggested, that the rays of the sun may be preserved in an absorbed condition by some adaptable surface, to be given out again at will by night for illuminating purposes? ERICSSON has already made an approach in that direction, by concentrating the solar heat diffused over a considerable area, and compelling it to fill the stead of fuel as a heater for steam boilers. Moreover, the calcium and other lights show very suggestively what wonderful results may be accomplished by the application of natural laws to new conditions. It will hardly be questioned that we stand as yet upon the mere threshold of discovery in regard to heat and illumination.

So, too, with respect to agriculture. The principles of germination and vegetable growth are in their helpless infancy. Manuring of soils is still in the stage of experiment. Inquiry into the nature of the earthly constituents best adapted to feeding the productions of the farm and the garden, is just beginning to enter seriously upon its comprehensive duties. Men have not yet learned to fertilize their fields with that waste organic refuse of our cities and towns which is now recklessly drained off into our rivers and seas. With harrows, and horse-rakes, and sowers, and reapers, and binders, and power hay-forks, and cotton-pickers, and corn-shellers, and fruit-parers, and straw cutters, and steam plows, each doing the work of a number of persons, agriculture has not yet risen to the dignity of a science. What effects will be wrought out in this direction during the next seventy years, WILL man have invented the means of calling down rain at will? Will two blades of grass be growing where one does now? Will the farmer be able to create different soils out of the same materials as nature forms the diamond from the substance that constitutes charcoal? Will electricity be harnessed to machinery, and made to assist in the work of cultivation? Will chemistry be equal to the task of extorting from earth the constituents of corn, of wheat, of potatoes, of rice, and the like, as at present it is equal to the task of evolving from stench-breathing garbage the extracts of peppermint, or of lemon, or of cloves, or of nutmeg, and so on? In a word, what will be the material, intellectual and social development of the people of 1940? That their condition, in these respects, will be far in advance of that enjoyed by the present generation hardly admits room for doubt. That they will possess some of the triumphs of mind over matter, as indicated above, seems altogether probable; for it does not require the eyes of a seer to discern within the shadows of the future the dim outlines of a portion of these opulent results. Although many may feel disposed to consider their realization as problematical, it should be remembered that their unlikelihood is not greater than the steam engine, the sewing machine, the ocean cable, and even the discovery of a western continent, once appeared to the masses of mankind.

STATE POLITICS.

Personal friends of Mr. Mackey, in this city, assert positively that he has not withdrawn from the contest for the State Treasurership, but intimate that Cameron has transferred his support to G. Dawson Coleman, and are confident, however, that Mr. Mackey will have enough votes in counties to secure the Republican nomination.

An article on the State Treasurer question in the Allentown *Chronicle* says: "No office in the State has been more laboriously sought by the politicians than has that of State Treasurer, and it has certainly come to be a circumstance that men have been willing to spend several times the amount of their annual salary for the sake of getting this office. It will be a great gain over the experience of a few years past to have a man like Mr. Coleman accept the candidacy for the office of Treasurer, and we hope that this year we shall see a quiet and long and bitter contest for this office as there was in the Legislature, for such a contest as that of last winter was unfavorable for the Republican party and the State at large, and we hope this year that the Republicans in the Legislature will escape the experiences which their predecessors had of the exceedingly sharp struggle between two rival aspirants for the place.

The Bellefonte *Republican* supports George F. Huff for State Treasurer. It says: "The lesson of last winter should not be lost upon the members of the next Legislature, and the true friends of Republican principles should now most fully determine that the envious, bitter, quarrels and treacheries of last winter, should not again be enacted in Harrisburg. Mr. Mackey and Gen. Irwin may both be good men, and from all we can learn, competent, efficient and good-looking officers, but we believe there are other men who can be found to fill that office equally well and who, when nominated will bring success and victory."

Speaker White has ordered an election in the First Senatorial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wall, to be held on the 21st of December. In this connection the Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the event of a Democrat being elected in the First Senatorial district at the approaching special election, the two houses of the Legislature will be ready to organize as a new apportionment bill, and the districts will have been formed for the next decade as at present constituted. Only a few Democrats can save this district and the Legislature."

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical*, in his last letter, says: "The death of Senator Wall, in the First District leaves that body a tie. The course to be pursued in such cases, is for the Speaker to issue his writ for a new election. This can not be done until the Legislature meets, and then thirty days notice of the election must be given. The first Constitutional muddle will occur on the day of meeting. On the organization of organization, two interpretations prevail. The Republican theory is that the Senate is always organized, by virtue of the election of a Speaker at the close of each session to preside for the succeeding death of the Lieutenant Governor, until a successor is elected, and the moment such successor comes in the Senate meets, it must proceed to the re-election of a Speaker before the new Senators are sworn in. This theory prevailed in 1861, when the imprisonment of Gen. White in Libby left that body without a head. Others hold that the first duty of the new Senate is to admit the new members and elect a new Speaker. At the adjournment last spring, fourteen Republicans and eight Democrats held over—now there are thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats. Of the retiring Senators, four were Republicans and seven Democrats. Of the new ones, three are Republicans and eight Democrats—Democratic gain of one in four districts. If the Republicans of the city choose, but twenty-one Senators will vote for Speaker, and you will have a three majority; but if otherwise, the Senate will stand a tie and no election can be had. The Republicans have a majority of the old members here, and can control the preliminary motions, and make the first move. The meeting was held on the other, I am for running the machine in the Republican interest, and will vote for the necessary to do the protesting. Watt obtained the seat in a contest with Diamond who was not entitled to it by about 300 votes. Watt is a Republican, but had no ability. Last fall the Democrats made a LOSS LARGE RUN in Blair county, and will be easily carried with an acceptable candidate. That will be Hall's district, if Wall's seat in the Senate will interfere with the speedy organization of the Senate, it may with Gen. White's election to the Speaker's chair and Wall's renomination last spring when five more Senators will be elected, will give a majority. The members only is held. That would not be injurious if there were no opposition in the Republican ranks. But Doyle and no man knows it better than White, and it is probable the latter will resign his seat to enter into the Senate organization before long. If he does not resign, Doyle will be the choice of Cameron, and as he fears opposition from that quarter, rumor has it, will hold himself in reserve for the contingency little anticipated in the other House that will see him through his own. There is a scramble for the seat as it is to watch that corner.

"Strong is coming up lively for Speaker of the House. The contest now seems between him and Webb, with Webb a length ahead. McJunkin is looking ground-hogish though the Democratic nomination will be given to Skinner, of Franklin.

The Philadelphia *Press* has this to say: "The suggestion that the Republicans of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania should elect the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, State Treasurer, has been warmly and generally approved. Mr. Coleman is one of the men who have the independence and integrity to fill any public position honestly. The office of State Treasurership has become a scramble so outrageously corrupt, that the appointment of an honest man to it made elective it would be a case of singular good fortune if just such a citizen as Mr. Coleman did not succeed to the office."

Of Mr. McJunkin, a candidate for the Speakership of the House, the Meadville *Republican* says: "To those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. McJunkin, the fact that he is a man of necessity of having honesty at the head of the House, it will not seem strange that he has been named for that responsible position. In this last winter's session he made a reputation of which his constituency may well be proud. His private character, as we know personally, is unimpeachable, and his Legislative career has been, thus far, without a taint of suspicion. If we could reach the ear of every honest member of the next House, we would urge with every word at our command, that they do something to rectify the position for which the

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 26, 1870.

The supply of loanable means at the various discount places in our city, was reported quite low, and there is a general disposition with banks to put their customers off with as little accomodation as possible. No outside paper is taken except on short date and accommodated with prime collaterals. Private investors are seeking good twelve per cent. paper, but are hard to sell.

The advance in the price of some of our dividend stocks has brought more sellers on the market, and we hear of small lots changing hands at the rise. Iron City National Bank stock is above a hundred and is in demand. Other stocks of the same class are in request.

The bond market has shown a rather healthier tone. The hope that the complications between Russia and England might be peacefully settled has kept the foreign markets more buoyant, and the home market has responded to this improved feeling, prices at the close being ½ @ cent. above our last figures. The low prices to which bonds have lately declined have revived a disposition to purchase to a class of home investors, who seem to have determined that the current quotations represent the very bottom prices, except under some panicky emergency. At current prices, sixty seven bonds cost only 107 ex-interest, while, taking the average of the last eighteen months, it has exceptionally low price, and places Government in a favorable position for comparing with other securities. It appears to be mainly from this fact that we must account for the slightly improved demand, and for the further fact that the Treasury purchase yesterday in New York drew out only about $2,500,000, the lowest total offered for many weeks past. The rise in prices is not attributable from the fact that gold has declined during the week about 1 per cent.

It is remarked, however, in this connection, that the important decline in five-twenty bonds has been chiefly brought about by the realization on the part of holders that they may possibly be paid off in a short time, with the proceeds of a new loan bearing a lower rate of interest, and it is this element of uncertainty now tainting all the issues of five-twenties which makes them sell at prices fully seven per cent. below what the United States will ever pay cent. below what the United States will ever pay cent bond ought at all times to be worth. Uncertainty as to its terms or the date of its maturity cannot fail to make any security unpopular with investors, and a bond having only two or three years to run, but for a period of which is terribly definitely unknown, would probably be a more popular security than five-twenties are at present. In view of these facts, it is important to bond-rs of bonds to ascertain as soon as possible what course is to be pursued in regard to the payment of their securities.

The Wall street stock market exhibits, on the whole, a decidedly firmer tone and a slight increase in speculative spirit. Erie, so long neglected and discarded, has suddenly become the leading speculative stock, and operators who have feared to touch it have become eager buyers. Various reasons are assigned for this change of tone, the principal one being that an amicable settlement of the complications with other companies has been arrived at, and that some of the ex-directors will soon give place to parties in the Vanderbilt interest. Very little appears to be certainly known as to the cause of the activity, but there seems to be good reasons for supposing that some arrangements are in pending between the Erie and other roads, which will materially benefit the finances of the latter. The New York Central and Lake Shore have been firmer from the same cause Erie at one time yesterday, sold at 25%, but subsequently fell off to 25¾@25¾, but hardly too much to assume that the transactions have been confined principally to those who are largely interested and who are desirous of creating a market upon which to sell out their stock.

The *Tribune* says, in this connection, that the dealings in Erie were quite active early in the day, and the quotations advanced to 25¾, but this was the culminating point of the stock for the day, and a reaction soon afterward carried the stock back to 25. There is nothing new in street gossip in regard to this stock, and as overbought stocks more like one of those impulsive stocks of the market due quite as much to sensational rais as to anything else. It is not improbable that the Erie magnates themselves have added to the excitement by dealing on both sides of the dead list, and extending their stock out of the dead list, and extending their ded of operations. This would not be an unobvious diversion for street operators, the formerly active railway stocks being so completely under clique influence as to be practically shelved, though not out of the speculative arena entirely. A movement at Erie, therefore, without any consideration of intrinsic value, and without regard to its management, comes to the street as a relief from dullness and monotony.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116½
U. S. 10-40s	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1865	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1867	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1868	109½
Union Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Currency Sixes	110½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 69 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	Nov. 26, 1870.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold		112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold Scrip		97	97	97	97	97	97
Sterling		109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Sterling		110	110	110	110	110	110
Gold Coupons		112	112	112	112	112	112
Gold Coupons		112	112	112	112	112	112
U. S. Coupons		117	117	117	117	117	117
U. S. 6s, 1881		117	117	117	117	117	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1862		117	117	117	117	117	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1864		116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 10-40s		109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1865		109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1867		109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1868		109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Union Pacific Railroad		92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Central Pacific Railroad		92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Currency Sixes		110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Erie		24½	24½	24½	24½	25	25
Reading		101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Harlem		130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Illinois Central		135½	135½	135½	135½	135½	135½
Lake Shore		97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleve. and Pitts		100½	100½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Northwestern		80½	81	¾	¾	¾	¾
Do. preferred		87½	87½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rock Island		111½	111½	¾	¾	¾	¾
St. Paul		81½	81½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Do. preferred		81½	81½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Wabash		52½	51½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Do. preferred		74	74	¾	¾	¾	¾
Fort Wayne		94	94½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Ohio and Miss		31½	31½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Pacific Mail		41½	41½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Adams Express		65½	65½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Gold		112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	93½
Philadelphia and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	32
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	16

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 26, 1870.

REMARKS—The market on Saturday was not a very active one, this, however is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. Still taken as a whole there was a fair business transacted. The weather was remarkably pleasant for November, the sun shown brilliantly; the snow disappeared rapidly. Produce—The market contains a good supply; we can report ample receipts; prices have been fairly sustained for some days. The principle drawback in trade is the want of a big stage of water sufficient to carry off a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures that has been accumulating awaiting shipment via that water; besides we have a large coal fleet that is all ready for departure, containing millions of bushels besides this article is very much wanted in the lower cities, and we hope soon to be able to notice the departure of the fleet we have noted. Flour—the market was steady with a good demand for standard brands. Holders continued firm and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts since our last were 717 barrels. The mills are well stocked with wheat and are doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again, and occasionally furnish the market with a few thousand barrels. Groceries are firm with a fair jobbing demand. A prices here are fully as low as in the East, holders are very positive in not making any concessions in order to effect sales. Their time will come.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; prices remain stationary. We can report sales of Pearl Ash—Refined 56 ₱ cent., 3½@4c; in common to ₱ cent., 2½@3c. Pot Ash—Pot Ash 7@7.45 ₱ lb. Pearl Ash 6½@6½ ₱ lb.

APPLES—We have no change to note as regards to prices or demands. The receipts since our last were 964 bbls., with a good stock on hand. We can report sales at rates as far as prime $2.50@3 00; very choice lots sold at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 6½@ 7c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Snediker's Reliable, Prices at $18 ₱ bbl.; Early Blacks, cultivated $12 00@13 00; Western $12 00@13 00 ₱ barrel.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ₱ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Uncolored do $1 15 ₱ gallon.

LARD—Is held firmly at 14c, do in buckets 15c; cady held 17½c.

VENISON—The market continues to be well supplied; prices have declined to 12c ₱ ½, and may fall to 10c before the cold dear most.

CARBON OIL—The market continues an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being freely offered at 27½@28c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Banditt's 6½; Oakley's, 6½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; rosin No. 2, 5½c; No. 3, 5c; castile, 12½@13c. Trade and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

HAY—We have no change to note. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: Wagon lots at $12, $13@15 ₱ ton. Baled on the landing $12 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices remain the same. Peachblows are selling at 90@95c; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 75@80c; Carters 70@75c; Early Rose 60@ Baltimore $4 00.

PAPER—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 17½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 14@15c.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

ONIONS—We have nothing new for our readers in regard to these articles. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 21c; fair, 20½c. College 19c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14@c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13@c; extra C 13@c; C (off quality) 12½@13c; New Orleans 13c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans (boiling) new, 13@ 13½c. 12½@13c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@ 12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@10c, being an advance of ½c. The receipts are coming sug, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Sales of Cook's & Elder's, 88@90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 60@65c; golden 60c; amber and lower grades 50, 55@60 ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 80@85c; sugar house 75@80c; Porto Rico 66@70c; Demarara 75c.

NUTS—Sales in bags 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; soft nuts 9½@ 9½.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices: Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $7 50; No. 2 hoops, $6 50; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; Extra No. 1, $15 ₱ gallon; No 2 do at $8 00.

FLOUR—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting no material alterations as relates to prices or demands. The leading retail trade is now supplied, and dealers are well satisfied with the condition of the market. The receipts since our last were 717 barrels. We quote as follows: Standard brands, family, $6 75@7 00; superfine, $5 19@5 50; Ohio Gosben 15@16c; New York Gosben 15@16c; Ohio Gosben 15@16c; New York Gosben 15@16c; Western 14@15c; Extra No. 1 $5 15 ₱ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Uncolored do $1 15 ₱ gallon.

LARD—Is held firmly at 14c, do in buckets 15c; cady held 17½c.

VENISON—The market continues to be well supplied; prices have declined to 12c ₱ ½, and may fall to 10c before the cold dear most.

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NUTS—Sales in bags 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; soft nuts 9½@ 9½.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices: Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hollidaysburg Seminary—Opens January 1.
Situation Wanted—R B. this office.
Agents Wanted—O. Nicholson.
Opera House—Ryan.
Library Hall—Rev. W. H. Milburn, December 1.
Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
Stock Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—December 2.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mrs. Jarley's Wax Work.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Caroline McAuffrey.
December 2.
Free Lectures—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Academy of Music—Ravel Martinetti Troupe.
Waltham Watches—Ball, Black & Co.
Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Stock Exchange—A. Leggate.
Waltham Watches—J. R. McFadden & Co.
Wood Type—Tiffany & Co., New York.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Tartar—Damask & Co.
Waltham Watches—J. R. Reed & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Fine Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Address to the Nervous and Debilitated—H. T. Helmbold.
Winter Bonnets, Hats, &c.—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Waltham Watches—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Kraled Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Peaty.
Store for Rent—M. McDonnald.
Steam Radiator—Crane Brothers.
St. Bridget's Fair—Prizes Awarded.
Lots for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Half Acre Lots for Sale—A. McIlwaine.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30 09	30 15	30,17
Change since last report	.24	.06	.02
Thermometer	43°	55°	41°
Change in 24 hours	12°	11°	4°
Direction of wind	W	N W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	1	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot		.02	.02
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	Calm	A	A
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	2	1	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; the correct height being stated here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The City Councils hold a regular monthly meeting this afternoon.

TAKEN BACK.—An insane man, who escaped from the Poor Farm, was confined in the lock-up Friday night, and taken back on Saturday.

INTEREST commences December 1, on deposits made on or before that date in the Real Estate Savings Bank, 69 Fourth avenue.

ARGUMENT LIST.—The argument list of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas will be taken up this morning.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.—Dr. O'Leary will deliver the first lecture of his Pittsburgh course at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening, on "Health, Strength and Beauty."

HELD FOR POSTAGE.—A letter for Godfrey & Clark, of this city, is held for postage in the New Castle, Pa., postoffice. A letter for Weir & Gibson is held at the Titusville postoffice for the same reason.

THE WELLSVILLE ROBBER SENTENCED.—Thomas Mellon, the boy who robbed Laughlin's jewelry store, in Wellsville, and was arrested in this city, was last week sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for three years.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.—About $50,000 worth of stock in this new bank has already been subscribed. Mr. Kloepfer, a member of the business committee, will open subscriptions to sixty-three shares on Friday last.

THE MAYOR'S LEVEES.—Thirteen individuals answered at roll call at the Mayor's levee on Saturday morning, and yesterday the docket contained the names of forty-six. All were disposed of in the usual manner.

FORFEITED.—John Patton being arrested for disorderly conduct Saturday night, deposited $15 with Captain Reed for his appearance Sunday morning. He neglected to respond to the call, however, and the sum was declared forfeited to the city.

DISAPPOINTED.—Mrs. Ehrhardt, from West Virginia, came to Pittsburgh on Saturday, expecting to meet at the Union Depot her husband who was to arrive from Cook Haven. She was disappointed, however, and being without money or friends was turned over to the guardianship of Mr. Fortune.

COSTLY AMUSEMENT.—Officer Weiner, on Saturday night, attempted to arrest Charles Reed for disorderly conduct. Being in close proximity to a sign hanging in front of a store, Reed pulled it down and struck the officer on the head. He was finally arrested, however, and Sunday morning fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid over and was released.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Mrs. Van De Mark wife of the pastor of the Universalist church, was, on Thanksgiving eve, presented with an elegant gold watch and sixty dollars in greenbacks, besides having the pantry stowed with an abundance of good things, by the members of the society and congregation. A splendid supper was afterwards served, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

SETTLED.—Thomas Evans and David Evans visited the Fair Oaks Hotel Thanksgiving Day and became involved in a quarrel, during which Thomas alleges that he was hit in the eye and knocked down. Consequently he made an information before Deputy Mayor Nichols charging David with assault and battery. The case was settled on the payment of costs by defendant.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Jas. Onslow, Esq., a well known Pittsburgher, who has recently joined Division No. 42 Sons of Temperance, will deliver a short address at a public meeting of the organization on Tuesday evening next. The meeting will be held at the public hall above the Dollar Savings Bank, Fourth avenue. Mr. Onslow will also recite an original poem entitled "The Drunkard."

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Jennie Morrow a young girl taken from the Poor Farm by H. H. Neuman, and who for a long time was continued in that gentleman's family, was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday by Mayor Drush, at the instance of Mr. Neuman. He alleged that of late she has lacked to steal and has become incorrigible.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MANSFIELD.—Mr. Hiram Ray, aged thirty-five and married, was walking along the main track of the Pan Handle Railroad at Mansfield Friday evening, when he saw a train coming and stepping on a siding leading into a quarry, was knocked down by a "dump train," which he failed to notice, run over and killed. The body was completely severed. Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday morning, a verdict of accidental death being rendered.

J. B. HUBLEY & CO.

An Old Firm in a New Place.

A way back in the year 1825, when Pittsburgh was a mere village, the confectionary store of Robert Knox was opened on what is now First avenue, near Wood street. After several years of successful trade, it was found necessary to remove his place of business to one of larger size and of more central position, and consequently, in the year 1831, one of the buildings now occupied by his successors, Messrs. J. B. Hubley & Co., was erected. For a long number of years this store has been known through by the good people of Pittsburgh as the place *par excellence* where all of the toothsome things in the fruit and confectionery line were to be obtained. If a grand party or wedding was to be given, as a matter of course Knox was called upon to furnish the tables, which he generally did to the great satisfaction of all concerned. Business prospered, owing to close attention and great care, and in the year 1848 additional buildings were found to be necessary, and were erected; one of which, a four-storied one, was fitted up with no regard or expense spared, in which all of the modern improvements were included, and in its general outfit and completeness of detail, as well as the elegance of display in rich carpets, furniture, grand mirrors, etc., it reminded one of the fabled establishments of eastern Europe, and stood without a parallel, in this part of the country, at least.

Well, times change and so must all things else. Our old friend, Robert Knox, was called from his earthly home and was succeeded by his faithful assistant, Mr. Jacob B. Hubley, who, with his associates, has conducted the affairs of this ever popular house, in a manner that has always deserved and received a liberal support. Mr. Hubley entered the employment of Mr. Knox, a boy of eight years, in 1835, and for 35 years has attended to business on the same spot, always maintaining a character for integrity and whole souled goodness of heart, unspotted with any taint or blemish. He is known to the entire business community, and has always enjoyed a reputation second to none as a successful caterer to the most epicurian appetites. None can excel him in his dinners and party suppers; he knows just what is wanted and provides it liberally. His servants move together like clock work, without noise or confusion of any kind. To these characteristics and a well organized corps of assistants he owes his success.

Business for the past few years has been gradually drawing away from the old customers, and marching with undeviating certainty further up town. Friend Hubley has not been unaware of this fact for a long time and has been constantly on the lookout for a new position to which his large custom could be transferred without detriment to the interest of his patrons. This was found in the new one of the elegant rooms in the "new Mercantile Library Building," and after a longer parley than the interests of the property would approve of, he at last succeeded in securing the one adjoining the entrance to the Hall on Penn street. Here he proposes to transfer his large business, and with this in view he is fitting the room up. As his predecessor did before him, he is doing this in a style of grandeur and magnificence that will completely "cap the climax," and when finished, will open no one of the most complete dining saloons to be found anywhere in this country—indeed, we much doubt if, for beauty of finish, elaborateness of delightful elegance in all of its apartments, etc., its equal can be found, so when on the 1st or 2d day of last of December, our friends, Hubley & Co., can be found, ever ready to please and gladden the heart with cheerful smiles and happy greeting, and ready as they have always been to furnish the best of refreshments for a long or a short time, that is good to eat, and on the shortest notice, to get up suppers, dinners, etc., in the highest style of the culinary art. Persons attending the lectures and also the Mercantile Library will find this store convenient, and friend Jacob always ready to give them a hearty greeting. We are glad to note the fact that his energetic and wide-awake young partner, Mr. Alex. F. Hay, goes with the old firm into its new and elegant quarters. We bespeak for them a continuation of their present liberal patronage.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Lecture by Bishop Domenec Last Evening.

He Discusses the Question of Infallibility.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec last evening delivered a lecture at St. Paul's Cathedral upon the subject of "the late Ecumenical Council at Rome." The lecture was for the benefit of the Catholic Library, and there was a large audience present. The following is a full report of the lecture:

The Ecumenical Council, upon which I will speak this evening is, and will be, beyond all doubt, the most important event of our age. Many events, when for a moment engaged the minds of men, in the course of time would be obliterated and entirely forgotten, but the events of this Ecumenical Council, its acts its discussions and doctrines, are written with the rock of immortality, and nothing shall ever blot them out.

The importance of this great event is not on account of the rarity for these Councils are not held frequently. In the space of 1,000 years and more, since Christianity was established seventeen times only, including this very Ecumenical Council have been held. Neither does the importance of this event consist in the grandeur and magnificence of the Council, for more than eight hundred bishops from all parts of the globe met together in council. These men by their ranks, by their learning, by their fruits of sanctification, were the cream of the earth. In regard to the numbers, certainly this Council in itself would be the most common event, especially contrasted with the late Ecumenical Council, held in Nicea, Asia Minor, in the year Crent. The most there were present at any given time were about three hundred one hundred and fifty prelates. Of the English speaking only two or three were present, whereas in this present Council there are some sixty English prelates, and there were almost as many bishops present from this hemisphere as there were prelates in the first Council.

Neither is this event of so great importance on account of the grandeur and sublimity of the ceremonies connected with it, but to the sacred and the place where this council was held—the eternal city of Rome, and in the most magnificent, beautiful and grand edifice that ever was raised by the hand of man. Truly the words of Byron are true. I am speaking of that grand basilica of St. Peters, wonder of the world, with temples near, stands alone, were nothing like these.

Neither its importance is owing to that grand, glorious and magnificent site, for in this consists the true organization of the Catholic Church was represented.

As I said seventeen Ecumenical Councils have been held during the existence of Christianity. Eight of them were held in the Eastern Church—in the empire which is occupied by the Eastern Church, and nine of these Councils were held in the Western part of the Church. And when the councils were held in the East few were the Bishops of the West who were present. And the same in regard to the Ecumenical Council held in the West, few were the Bishops of the Eastern Church present. This Councils. Certainly not by my own feelings and sentiments, but by the feelings and sentiments of any one who attended the great ceremonies of the Ecumenical Council at the day of opening. There was nothing in this world to be compared to this grandeur and magnificence. Eight hundred prelates robed with their pontifical dress; the Eastern bishops with their more picturesque vestments, glittering with gold and silver and precious stones, amongst the simplicity of the Western bishops, and this grand and glorious procession, supported by the noble guard of the Pope—by hundreds of the most beautiful and handsome Knights of Malte. But, beloved Christians, none of these are the causes of the importance of this event. It is because this Council is not human—it was Divine. No event on earth can be so great as the assistance of the Holy Ghost in this event, to us men, but as St. Paul says, as Vice gerents and Ambassadors of God, we are commissioned. This event is included in the words of our Saviour when Christ made to His Apostles.

In the first place what is an Ecumenical Council? In the Church we have four Councils—Provincial, Diocesan, Plenary, and Council or Synod. It consists of the Pastors of the Diocese in Council presided over by their Bishop, the first Council is held as often as necessities or wants of the diocese require. A Provincial Council in this country is held every three years. And of course we have a plenary or National Council. This consists of a meeting of the bishops of the nation, provided always the legate was appointed for that purpose by the Holy Father the Pope. These Councils in our country are held in Baltimore every ten years. An Ecumenical Council is that union of the bishops of the world—of the Catholic world—in union with the Holy See of Rome. No one has power to convoke these Ecumenical Councils but the Supreme head of the Church, the Bishop of Rome, the Pope, and therefore a union in council of all the bishops of the world is to carry on that injunction which our blessed Lord gave to his Apostles. And though the language of our blessed Lord upon this earth was so humble, so unassuming and unpretending when he came to those words of that divine mission—to preach—he sent his Apostles. How grandiloquent and God-like was the language of our beloved Saviour: "All powers in Heaven and on earth," said He, "is given to you, go teach all nations—observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world." This command—this mandate of our Lord implied that, the mission of the Apostles to go and teach, not their own country, not their own knowledge, not their own revelations and ideas, but to go and teach all nations to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Then He makes a solemn promise that He would not be alone; that they would not be wanting in carrying out this mission, but He would be with them with power—teaching with—at the same time preserving them from the occasion of deviating from the eternal truth, for says he "I am with you all days," not for hundreds of years, but "all days," even until time that you are engaged in that mission of teaching all nations. Therefore, the union of the bishops of the world is necessary. Now this was a grand, a glorious and sublime mission which our blessed Lord gave to His Apostles, therefore, for Christ made His promise not to His Apostles individually, but collectively; He made that promise collectively; therefore, all the bishops, who are the successors of the Apostles, are at least invited to attend at the Ecumenical Council by the Supreme Pontiff, the Supreme Head of the Church, and then they are the ambassadors of God on earth his legates. God speaks through them, "He" that hears you hears me." In what? "In teaching and to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." That is, dearly beloved Christians, what requires Ecumenical Councils are not ordinary events. Out of the seventeen Councils that have been held heretofore not a letter, not an iota, has been added—all has been received as a Divine revelation. The great light of St. Augustine, the great father of the Church, whose talents tower above all men of his age, says: "I would not believe in the Scriptures if it was not that the Church in the Ecumenical Councils taught that it should be believed as the word in the spirit, for I am able to understand therefore the nature of these Ecumenical Councils we must bring to our minds that the Council is not a human institution; that the Council is not the work of man, but it is the work of God; and since religion has for its object to teach the truth, and to teach that morality which God Himself has laid down, therefore it is necessary that that organ which God himself established to be the means by which the truth is to be conveyed, and the doctrine taught that the language of the Divine Author should be invisible, from the nature of these Ecumenical Councils, the unity preserved, and that error is reported and to be put down in a manner that error can no longer be tolerated. Now some will ask what was the cause and the reason why this Council was called to be expected from the convocation of this Council. In the first place I will say that the reason which prompted the Supreme Head of the Church to convoke this Council before any one expected or even dreamed of it was, dearly beloved Christians, in order solemnly and by divine authority, to condemn as errors—I may say—the pretences of the present age. It is true the whole Catholic world was well grounded peace. There was no confusion amongst the clergy. There were no heresies existing, but in the bosom of the Catholic Church, for, generally speaking, the Ecumenical Councils held in other ages were convoked in order to destroy the errors which were in the bosom of the Church itself—that is held and taught by the members of the Church itself There was nothing of the kind on this occasion; but, beloved Christians the Catholic Church is a lamp which is like Christ, "to enlighten every man that comes into this world." Three hundred years have already transpired and more, since an Ecumenical Council was held. Errors crept into society. errors of the most important manniude—almost subverting religion entirely. These errors were Atheism, Materialism, Pantheism, Indifferentism which had sprung from a variety of religions that were in existence—when men of sound natural endowments of mind, and of strong passions were beginning to look around them and saw so many varieties of religions—one preaching a truth which the other denied—so many different sects, at last They came to the conclusion that religion was a humbug—a deception, and they came to the conclusion almost to deny the existence of God, and as the heart of man cannot be without something to love—for we have been made for happiness—and therefore not finding or not seeing that happiness is to be found in God or in His holy religion, therefore they fall into materialism, and made the things of earth themselves on this earth and make the best of it. This was the principle cause and reason of the convocation of this council. Of course this council may probably last for years. We have only been in session a few days, we have only touched the points of which I have spoken. Thats, we have condemned Atheism, Materialism, indifferentism, Pantheism in all forms and shapes. Again we have in the last session defined I may say the Holy See in all its bearings. Many are yet the subjects and topics which the are to be treated by this Council, which I have stated may last perhaps for years. And what was the first act of this Council? They have been there. We have given a proof—a living proof in fact, of the unity of the Catholic Church, and therefore we have made the work of Christ that work which He came down from Heaven to spread and teach. We have made it what was good—we have shown that the architect of our religion is God himself; that His word we have kept, that we have been fit instruments in His hands. We may clearly believe that Christians thought that the Catholic Church had lost much, that the unity of the Catholic Church was losing ground. The idea of the Catholic Church as we said is that this is not so. And now we have proof that the Catholic Church is as powerful now, as full of vigor and of life as it ever was, or if anything else, yet stronger than perhaps at any other period of the history of the Catholic Church. We have given evidence of this by this Ecumenical Council. Christ in instituting His Church had two great aims: First, that His Church should be universal—should be Catholic. He said to His Apostles, "Go and teach all nations," and thenis it was that all the nations of the earth should be represented in that church. And the other attribute which Christ gave to His church is that it should be united, and guided by a single head. This is the very idea of the church, for Christ said to Peter, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and to thee I give the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." This is the church of God on this earth, and therefore in these elements of the church of Christ made clear and palpable. The supreme head of it is on earth, and he is the Bishop of Rome Ninth, almost having his foot on the brink of the grave, not having any earthly power, for oftentimes he was a king, or rather a king by mockery. His feeble voice speaks, it convokes this council, and invites all the bishops of the world who are in union with him as the Supreme Head of the Church. And when the bishops were united to the ears of his prelates, to the East and the West, to the North and the South, the Old as well as the New World. The prelates are in communion. They leave the circle of their friends, they leave their country, they leave their comforts, they expose themselves to the dangers of long and painful journeys, perhaps during the eighty years of age undertake a long and painful journey to one of the voice of Pius the Ninth. When I arrived at Southampton many weeks ago, I heard soon after I landed that a steamer from Brazil, Buenos Ayres, had come from that country, and the first one prelates from that country. The first was a venerable prelate—the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, who was upwards of seventy years of age. The first feature, as I stated, of the Church of Christ is its Catholicity or universality—and, by the by, all Christians, of any denomination whatsoever, recite the Apostle's Creed as we are told, and they all confess and believe in one Holy Catholic Church. The Sovereign Pontiff called the bishops of the Catholic Church—the bishops from all parts of the world—to appear before him. From the mountains of Thibet to the Andes, from the Rocky Mountains to the mountains of Siberia, from the river Nile and Euphrates to the Danube, from our Mississippi river to the Amazon, from the burning shores of Africa to the frozen regions of Newfoundland and the snow white mountains of Siberia, the bishops of all these nations were to be living. Now who on earth would have thus spoken, and whose words would have been so faithfully obeyed and catholicity obeyed? There are only two heads of religious denominations on this earth besides the Pope —two very powerful ones as far as human earthly power is concerned. Had the Emperor of Russia, as supreme head of the Russian Church, sought to convoke an Ecumenical or Catholic Council of the world, who would have obeyed him? His own subjects and no more. It would have been a Russian council. Had the Queen of England, as the supreme head of the Anglican Church, sought to convoke the Ninth did, and said, "I convoke a council of all the bishops of my church, of which I am the head," who would have obeyed him? No one but the Anglican bishops or prelates of that church. No one can even speak of an Ecumenical or Catholic Council but the supreme bishop of Rome, who is supreme head of the church. I will never forget, beloved hearers, the feelings and sentiments of my heart when, on the day of the opening of this Council, the procession we entered into the grand basilica of St. Peter. We walked in through the middle aisle, and when we arrived at the transept in the basilica, there is what is called a Confessional of St. Peter. This Confessional of St. Peter consists in a subterraneous place, perhaps about ten or twelve or twenty feet below the surface of the pavement of the church. This subterraneous place is made in the day of the opening of this Council. Around this circle of a most beautiful balustrade, there were candlesticks with burning wax candles, and right in this confessional of St. Peter, the remains of the blessed Apostle are buried. When, therefore, we walked into the middle isle, arriving at the transept, we were obliged to make the circuit before we could enter into the body of the church. Therefore all the prelates went around the confessional of St. Peter, and I think the thought came to my mind that more than eighteen hundred years ago, the Apostle St. Peter, whose remains are laid in the confessional, "Upon art the rock, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Now, said, now, we confirm the truth of our blessed Saviour. We in fact come to that confession of St. Peter. Eighteen hundred years have experienced many persecutions especially in this century, when the church had the power and even for a time the Emperors turned against it. Eighteen hundred years have passed away and we here confirm the words of our blessed Savior. We in fact, and we, the representatives of the different parts of the world, here present, represent the three hundred millions confession of Catholics spread over the earth. Therefore the words of Christ are true with regard to the rock, upon that fisherman, and not to the rock or emperor has such a resting place. Above it stands the dome of St. Peter's, which is, as it were, the canopy to shadow the remains of the first pontiff, and upon it are the words which I have before quoted upon this article a rock and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Oh! those words on looking down upon them, we have made them true—the gates of Hell have not prevailed against it. Search, dearly beloved brethren, since the first pontiff down to Pius the Ninth.

THE INFALLIBILITY QUESTION.

Now I am sure all of you expected that I should speak on one very important point connected with this Council, and this is about the Infallibility of the Pope. Much has been said already upon this subject; it has been the occasion of much talk. Now in the first place I will state that the Ecumenical Council is not convoked, as some men think, for that purpose. When we arrived at Rome, immediately after the opening or the Council, the programme or schema of the different matters which ought to be treated during the Council was presented to us, and there was not a single word on this point of the Pope's Infallibility. Now what gave rise to the discussion? In the first place this was this: It was almost all owing to the newspapers. Had not the papers or the journals spoken of this subject, never would the question of infallibility have been the subject of discussion in the Council. But the newspapers took it upon themselves to speak of it, and as a matter of course some took it for granted that infallibility and papacy themselves against it. Unfortunately respectable Catholic papers took it upon themselves and some another, and unfortunately some of the prelates wrote upon the subject, some thinking one view and others another. So this was the absorbing question outside of the Council, and therefore, I may say we were almost in doubt what to do. Some of the prelates were of the great discussion and oftentimes this discussion was diffused in general thought it was necessary to have a discussion brought in regard to the doctrine, in regard to this question of infallibility a great misunderstanding would be created in the world. Now these out of the Catholic church say we do not agree about this matter, that we quarrel about it. In fact the council was no more than the halls of the Legislature or an assembly, and that therefore we could not boast of unanimity. Some were the bishops were in favor of infallibility and some against it.

In order of this matter it is necessary to know that there were four points connected with the question of infallibility.

First, the first was "shall we have any discussion on it or not?" Of course some were in favor of it, and some were against it. I was against; I even signed my name to a petition to be made to the Holy Father, and most of the Anglo-Saxon bishops signed it, that it is not like to have this discussion. However, this first question was raised, then came in the second.

Second, "Is it expedient or inexpedient that a definition should be given in all days within the Council?" Some were in favor of it and others. He himself, I may say, was for the very reason I was also opposed to the idea of the expediency of having any definition made on this point.

Third. Then came the question, when the definition was to be made, how that definition should be worded; what expressions, what words were to be made use of in order that we might not speak as to run into heresy, and more than what divine revelation, more than what God himself has revealed, or on the other hand, perhaps we might not give him sufficient.

Fourth. The fourth point is that the doctrine of infallibility itself was a thing about which there was no difference of opinion. There was no diff rence of opinion in regard to the Catholic doctrine, that the Catholic church is to believe in the infallibility of the Church, and therefore, the infallibility of the Chrch ought to be infallible, because the head of the church is the organ through which God speaks, and if the head of the church is infallible the organ through which it speaks must be infallible. Therefore, this same question ought certainly to put at rest all these rumors which have been started in regard to the difficulties which were connected with the definition of the Ecumenical Council. With regard to the doctrine itself there was no difference of opinion. Now, again, why did we define? Why? Catholic Church has changed, there is a new doctrine." Now, my beloved Christians no new doctrine can be in the Church because it is founded by God, and as perfect as the word of God when it came from the hands of its first founder. Therefore, no new doctrine; on the contrary we have proof that this is the very faith of the Catholic Church, the very fact that the definition of that doctrine has been made shows that divine revelation has been handed down in the Catholic Church, otherwise it would not be defined, for it would be the doctrine of infallibility example. Who could ever imagine or believe that the Catholic Church did not always believe in the infallibility of the Pope? It is the foundation, the corner-stone of the building of the Church. The first Christians in all times and places believed Christ to be God. Arius, the authority of whose name stands against the divinity of Christ. Then the first Council was held for this reason, and the errors of Arius were condemned. Christ not only, but one definition, but a creed declared by the fathers of Nice, called the Nicene creed, to explain fully the doctrine, and to condemn the errors of Arius, who denied Christ's divinity.

Could any one at the time of the Council of Nice, or even shortly after the death of one of the first Christians, you have changed in your faith, you have made a new definition, even you have made a new creed? Would not the Catholics say, have we not always believed in the divinity of Christ, and you have made a new one or faith?

So I may say with regard to this definition of the infallibility of the Pope. We always believe in it, because the definition of a truth supposes the truth was believed. But, dearly beloved Christians, it must in regard to infallibility be remembered. In the first place bear in mind that the Catholic Church considers the Pope, properly speaking, an individual—of course we know him to be subject to all the frailties of our nature as such, therefore, to error, subject even to sin; but the Pope has a divine office, and by virtue thereof he is the supreme head of the Church, and as the supreme head of the Church is necessarily united to the Church, otherwise the work of Christ would be destroyed, and therefore when the Pope speaks as the head of the Church, as the organ of the Church he is certainly infallible, in the sense in which Christ is infallible. The Church of Christ is infallible, because Christ promised this: "I will be with you in truth always, even unto the consummation of the world." See how beautifully the doctrines of the Catholic Church are interwoven together, Christ, in establishing his Church, selected as the foundation that rock; and then, after he had built the Church upon that rock, he said: "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." The promise of Christ was made to the Church, and can a building exist without a foundation? No! So the foundation upon which a building is to be constructed, becomes useless without the building, and the building is useless without the foundation, and some another, and unfortunately some of the prelates wrote upon the subject, some thinking one view and others another. So this was the absorbing question outside of the Council, and therefore, I may say we were almost in doubt what to do. Some of the prelates were of the great discussion and oftentimes this discussion was diffused in general thought it was necessary to have a discussion brought in regard to the doctrine, in regard to this question of infallibility a great misunderstanding would be created in the world. Now these out of the Catholic church say we do not agree about this matter, that we quarrel about it. In fact the council was no more than the halls of the Legislature or an assembly, and that therefore we could not boast of unanimity. Some were the bishops were in favor of infallibility and some against it.

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